

ad 38° deinde per punctum D ducatur infinita Gg , quæ tangat circulum in D ; & si capiatur angulus BCE vel BCF æqualis semissi

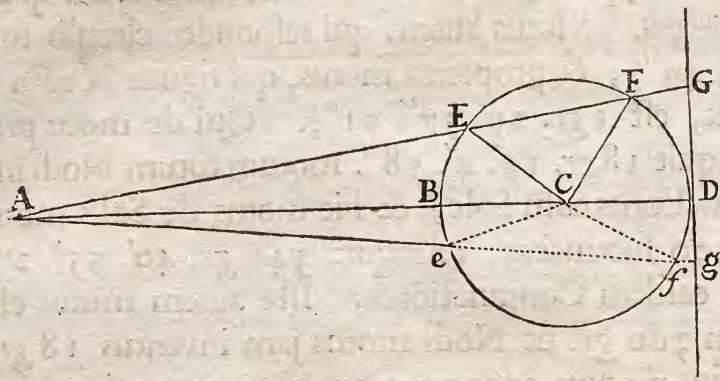


Diagram illustrating the geometry of the Moon's orbit and the Earth's shadow. A circle represents the Moon's orbit with center C . A point A is to the left, representing the Sun. Lines from A pass through the orbit at points B , E , and D . A vertical line DG is tangent to the orbit at D , representing the Earth's shadow. Points e and f are on the lower part of the orbit. Lines connect C to E , F , and D . A dashed line connects e to f .

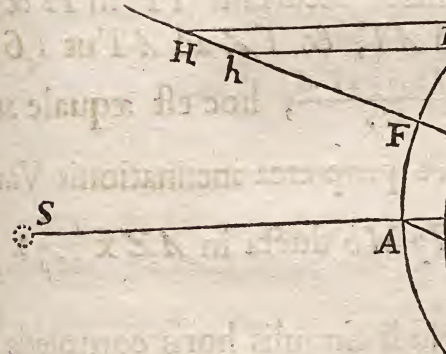
Corol. Ex hac & præcedente Propositione liquet quod Nodi in Syzygiis suis quiescunt, in Quadraturis autem regrediuntur motu horario $16''. 18'''. 41^{\text{iv}} \frac{1}{2}$. Et quod æquatio motus Nodorum in Octantibus sit $1 \text{ gr. } 30'$. Quæ omnia cum Phænomenis cœlestibus probè quadrant.

Prop.

Prop. XXXIV

*Invenire Variationem horariam
planum*

Designent A & a Syzygias; P locum Lunæ in Orbe suo
 dos; P locum Lunæ in Orbe suo
 no Eclipticæ, & mTl motum n
 Et si ad lineam Tm demittatur



& producat^{ur} ea donec occurrat
erit angulus $\mathcal{P} G p$ inclinatio orbis
Luna versatur in \mathcal{P} ; & angulus
mentum temporis completum